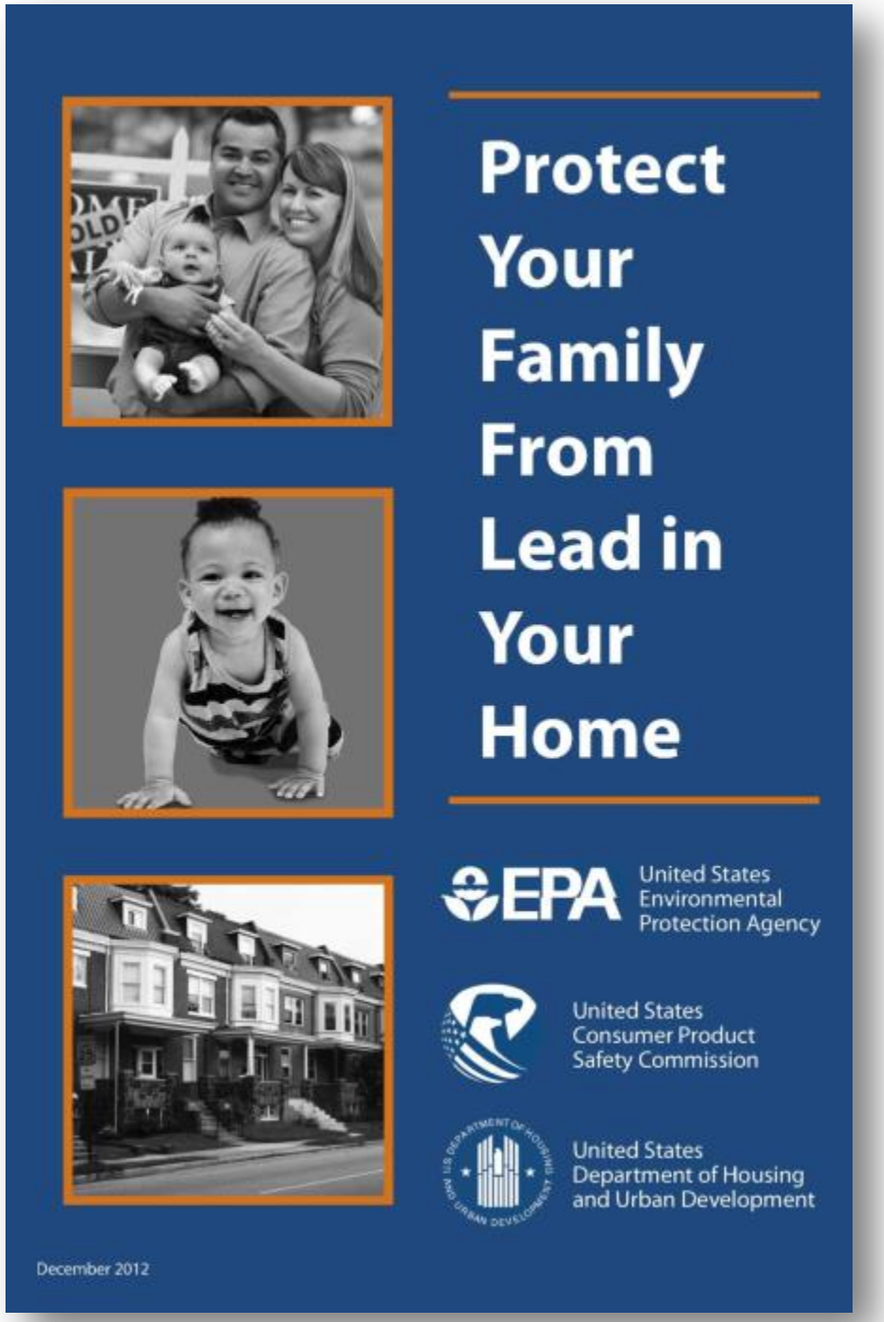
UTAH DEPARTMENT *of*
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DRINKING WATER

LCR and School Basics

History of the Lead and Copper Rule

- Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988
- LCR Initially effective in 1993
- “Minor” modifications in 2002
- Short term revisions effective in December 2009
- Working on the long term revisions (2017)



Basics of Sampling for Public Systems

Check Waterlink!

Sampling Frequency

- June 1 through September 30 for reduced monitoring

Initial	Reduced	Further Reduced
Every 6 months for 2 rounds	Annually for 3 rounds	Every 3 years forever

Number of Samples- 150% of Initial Monitoring count

Population	Initial Monitoring	Reduced Monitoring
>100,000	100 samples	50 samples
10,001-100,000	60 samples	30 samples
3,301-10,000	40 samples	20 samples
501-3,300	20 samples	10 samples
101-500	10 samples	5 samples
100 or less	5 samples	5 samples

Materials Inventory

- Schools do not fall into any of the Tiers.
- They DO NOT qualify for compliance sampling.

Tier	Community Water System	Non-Transient Water System
Tier 1	<u>Single family residence with:</u> • Lead pipes • Lead service lines • Copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982	<u>Any buildings with:</u> • Lead pipes • Lead service lines • Copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982
Tier 2	<u>Buildings or multi-family residences with:</u> • Lead pipes • Lead service lines • Copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982	<u>Any buildings with:</u> • Copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983
Tier 3	<u>Single family residence with:</u> • Copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983	Not Applicable

What Now?
Lead Sampling in Schools

- No state or federal regulations required schools to test for lead unless they are served by a public water system.

- School testing is voluntary

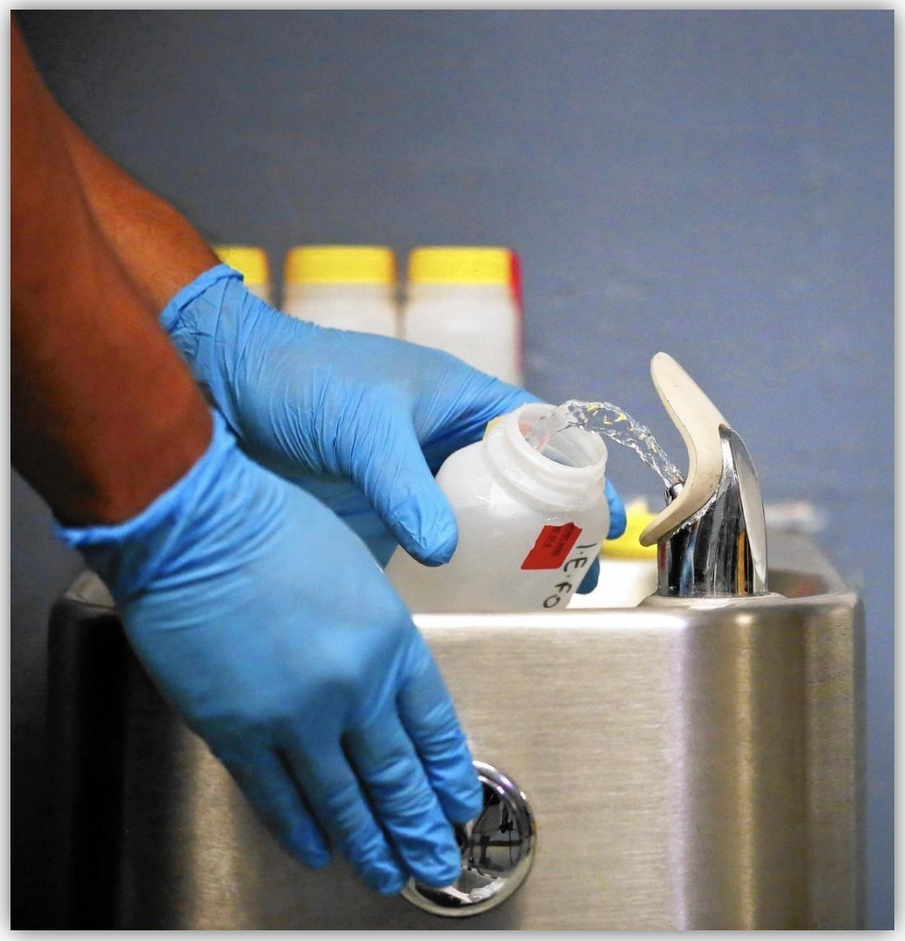
- DDW will not consider school samples for compliance.

- Letter distributed to state superintendents encouraging lead sampling in schools.

Key Differences
Lead Sampling in Schools

	Water System	School
Sampling Location	Customer Homes	Taps within buildings
Sample size	1000 mL	250 mL
Action Level	15 ppb	20 ppb
Response	Work toward centralized treatment	Take taps out of service; remediate

What Now?
Lead Sampling in Schools



- Where to sample?
  - Drinking fountains, both bubbler and water cooler style
  - Kitchen Sinks
  - Home economic rooms sinks
  - Teacher's lounge sink
  - Classroom sinks in special education classrooms
  - Any sink known to be or visibly used for consumption (for example, coffee maker or cups are nearby)
  - Areas containing lead solder
  - Areas of low flow or infrequent use

What Now?
Lead Sampling in Schools

- How to sample?
  - DO NOT sample the morning after a weekend, vacation or holiday.
  - Sample first thing in the morning
  - Use 250 mL sample bottles
  - Use cold water

Data Collection

+ Water System Facility

State Asgn ID	Facility Name	Type	Activity Status	Availability	Source Indicator
SC298	ALBION MIDDLE	SC	I	O	N
SC299	ALTA HIGH	SC	I	O	N
SC300	ALTA VIEW SCHOOL	SC	I	O	N
SC301	ALTARA SCHOOL	SC	I	O	N
SC302	BELL VIEW SCHOOL	SC	I	O	N
SC303	BELLA VISTA SCHOOL	SC	I	O	N
SC304	BRIGHTON HIGH	SC	I	O	N
SC305	BROOKWOOD SCHOOL	SC	I	O	N
SC306	BUTLER MIDDLE	SC	I	O	N
SC307	BUTLER SCHOOL	SC	I	O	N

50 of 255 rows displayed

+ Source of Water required.

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What Now?
Lead Sampling in Schools

- Follow-Up Monitoring
  - Collect another first draw sample at sites where the school AL was exceeded.
  - Collect a flush sample after allowing the water to flow for at least 30 seconds.

- Mitigate and Correct
  - Flush the system
  - Shut off problematic outlets
  - Replacement of problematic fixtures

- Long Term
  - Filter installation
  - Pipe replacement
  - Plumbing reconfiguration

Sample Letters

(Insert date)

To the Students, Families, and Staff of *(insert school/early education or child care facility name)*:

During recent sampling for lead and copper, some water taps at our school had lead levels that exceed the Action Level for lead in drinking water at schools and early education and child care facilities. See sample results below. The Action Level for lead in drinking water is 0.015 milligrams per liter (also known as parts per million) when using a 1L bottle, or 0.020 mg/L when using a 250 mL bottle.

We would like to inform you about our plans to reduce potential exposure to lead in drinking water at our school. Lead is not believed to be in our water source but plumbing and fixtures in our buildings may contain lead, resulting in an increase in the lead content in tap water. Exposure to lead is a concern because lead is a toxic metal that has a range of adverse health effects.

Sampling Results		
Date Sample Collected	**Location**	**Lead result in mg/L**

The administration takes these results very seriously and is moving immediately to safeguard

Questions?

Questions for DDW:

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